



UK priority species pages – Version 2

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SPECIES PAGES FOR 2007 UK BAP PRIORITY SPECIES

(see endnotes for an explanation of the various components of this compilation).

Chrysotoxum octomaculatum Curtis, 1831

Broken-banded Wasp-hoverfly

1 General information

Level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
Level 2	fly
On 1997 UK BAP list	Species Action Plan

2 UK BAP criteriaⁱ

1. International threat	2. International responsibility (2a) + moderate decline in UK (2b)	3. Marked decline in the UK	4. Other important factor(s)
False	False	False	True

3 Evidence for Criteriaⁱⁱ

Criterion 1	
Criterion 2a	
Criterion 2b	
Criterion 3	
Criterion 4	An existing 'old' Priority Species, where factors that caused the original decline are still operating or the species population has not recovered to long term viability. A few of Stephen Miles' observations are of the females only of this species visiting Broom, Sarothamnus scoparius and of both sexes, visiting Buttercup, Ranunculus species. These observations may imply that this species is more of a heathland edge species, perhaps needing heathland specifically for only certain aspects of its life-history. Most adult Surrey records are in May and most Dorset records are in August. This species is very localised and could easily become extinct in the UK without further action. It is also declining over its European range.

4 Distribution by Country

England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	International Waters
Y		N		

5 Distribution Information

Distribution data source	Stage 1 information
Distribution data notes	
number of sites (where less than or equal to 10)	4
Units used for number of sites	Occupied 10 km squares

6 Actions identified by expertsⁱⁱⁱ

Action number	Action text	Reporting category
1	Safeguard and enhance habitat at known sites.	Species-specific management action
2	As the species might be more of a heathland edge species, it must be ensured that edges with Carex, Rununculus etc are present on known sites and are safe-guarded by a management plan.	Species-specific management action
3	Further autecological research needed.	Species-specific research
4	When devising new grazing schemes it must be ensured that sensitive habitats may be excluded from grazing if necessary, and heathland edge flowers may be retained for their nectar/pollen sources when they are in flower.	Species-specific management action
5	Ensure that changes in hydrology on known sites do not occur as these may effect this species.	Species-specific management action
6	Survey is needed to find any new sites, monitoring is needed to understand the status of the species at existing sites. This data is needed to allow reporting against success criteria.	Species-specific monitoring/survey

8 Additional information from specialists^{iv}

Attribute	Value
NBN current scientific name	Chrysotoxum octomaculatum
NBN common name	Broken-banded Wasp-hoverfly
classification level 1	Terrestrial invertebrates
classification level 2	fly
Crit 1 Global threat	Not assessed
Crit 1 European threat	Decreasing (M. Speight, pers. comm.)
Crit 1 Supporting info	Recorded from France; Netherlands, south to the Mediterranean and eastwards through central and southern Europe, southern Russia, Armenia and Kazakstan, (Speight, M. C. D. (2000) – in the CD, "Syrph the Net".
Crit 2 % of global pop	
Crit 2 % of European popn	
Crit 2 % of int population Supporting info	In total in the UK there are nine post-1960 recorded sites from 5, 10km grid squares in southern England.
Crit 2 Decline %	
Crit 2 Decline no of years	
Crit 2 Decline dates	

Crit 2 declines supporting info	This species has never been seen in high numbers in England so decline is difficult to measure. At one site in Surrey (Hankley Common) it has only ever been seen in one particular area, at most 400 metres` square, during the years 1988-2001.
Crit 3 Decline %	
Crit 3 Decline no of years	
Crit 3 Decline dates	
Crit 3 supporting info	Insufficient information
Crit 4 other important factors	A few of Stephen Miles` observations are of the females only of this species visiting Broom, Sarothamnus scoparius and of both sexes, visiting Buttercup, Ranunculus species. These observations may imply that this species is more of a heathland edge species, perhaps needing heathland specifically for only certain aspects of its life-history. Most adult Surrey records are in May and most Dorset records are in August. This species is very localised and could easily become extinct in the UK without further action. It is also declining over its European range.
Sources	1. Heathland Flies – UK Biodiversity Action Plan Project, unpublished annual reports to English Nature, 1999-2003. S R Miles, records and population estimate up to Jan. 2005. 2. A Review of the Scarce and Threatened Flies of Great Britain (Part 1) , S Falk, English Nature, 1991. 3. Personal communications from M Edwards (1999) and Bryan Pinchen (2001).
Quality	Criteria 2: UK lowland heaths represent a significant proportion of EU heaths. However, Speight`s stated "preferred environment" for this sp. in Europe is different to that it has been so far found in the UK.
Criterion(existing bap species)	2,4

10 Species designations^v

Abbreviation	Reporting Category	Designation	Designation description	Year	Source	Comment
England NERC S.41	Biodiversity Lists - England	England NERC S.41	Species “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to conserving biodiversity.	2008	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41) and Wales (section 42)	Geographic constraint=Listing is for England only
BAP:2007	Biodiversity Action Plan UK list of priority species	Priority Species	The UK List of Priority Species and Habitats contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).	2007	UK list of Priority Habitats and Species	status on former BAP list: Species Action Plan
RedList_GB_Pre94:VU	Red Listing based on pre 1994 IUCN guidelines	Vulnerable	Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994.	1991	A review of the scarce and threatened flies of Great Britain - Part 1 (Falk, S.J.)	pre 1994 IUCN criteria

UK BAP 2008 reporting^{vi}

(nb this only applies to species on the original 1997 UK BAP priority species list)

11 General status

Country	Attribute	Value
UK		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	4
	Units	Occupied 10 km squares
	Accuracy	Partial survey
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP data	No
	Data source / comments	BENHS Heathland Flies' Project annual reports for the years 1999-2003, as sent to Jon Webb of Natural England plus observations and reports of captures of this species by project participants and other entomologists from 1998 to 2008.
	Edits made by reporting group	
England		
	Date	2008
	Status unknown	No
	Value	4
	Units	Occupied 10 km squares
	Accuracy	Partial survey
	Adequate data	No and not likely by 2011
	Data on NBN	No
	Refer to LBAP	No

	data	
	Data source / comments	BENHS Heathland Flies' Project annual reports for the years 1999-2003, as sent to Jon Webb of Natural England plus observations and reports of captures of this species by project participants and other entomologists from 1998 to 2008.
	Edits made by reporting group	

7 Successes

Success text	Success category 1	Success category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits by reporting group
No successes reported			No	No	No	No	No success reported

8 Threats

Threat category 1	Threat category 2	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Edits made by reporting group
Unknown		Yes	No	No	No	

15 Constraints

Rank	Constraint category 1	Constraint category 2	Constraint summary	England	NI	Scotland	Wales	Solution category	Solution summary
1	Funding and incentives	General lack of resources	Coverage of the Dorset sites of previous occurrence is not sufficient while we have no funds to achieve the right amount of monitoring coverage in both late May or the whole of August annually. Constraint marking – 4	Yes	No	No	No	Funding, resources and incentive schemes	Renewal of funding from Natural England will be necessary to achieve better coverage of previous sites of occurrence for survey by local entomologists in their spare time.

1	Research, survey and information	Autecology - poor knowledge	<p>Winter wet summer dry lowland heathland sites with ant species activity and Carex species growing in them, these would be replicates of the conditions evident at Hankley Common. We are unable to explore this habitat at any alternative sites as none have been found that replicate these conditions.</p> <p>Constraint marking – 1</p>	Yes	No	No	No	Survey/monitoring	<p>Others need to inform us of where such a replicate site may be found. The appeals we made within the entomological community did not result in a similar site being found.</p>
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4	Action plan process	Other	<p>At Hankley Common in Surrey a congeneric species occurs quite frequently and can be seen egg-laying on Carex sp. plants. This species has been observed at this site every year between 1998 and 2008. We might get a better idea of the life history of this group if we could excavate this site where the suspected breeding area maybe within ants nests under the soil at this site. Unfortunately we are unable to excavate any nests in the area as we have been warned by MOD staff that there maybe a risk of old munitions buried at this old Second World War training site. Constraint marking – 5. It will not be possible to overcome this particular constraint.</p>	Yes	No	No	No	Survey/monitoring	<p>Another site where this congeneric species can be found laying its eggs regularly needs to be found that does not have this constraint.</p>
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9 State of Knowledge

State of knowledge category	Notes	Edits made by reporting group
Knowledge insufficient and no suitable research programme in place	No specimens have been seen since 2003, though this last specimen was taken in a malaise trap situated on a new site, one and a half miles from the existing Surrey site on Hankley Common, where several specimens had been seen between 1986 and 2001. The Hankley Common site has been visited by Stephen Miles every year at the right time of year that it was observed at this site previously but no other specimens of <i>C. octomaculatum</i> have been seen since 2001. None have been seen in Dorset either. If you don't see the species it is impossible to gain any additional information on its habits and requirements. Fifty per cent of the site at Hankley Common was cleared in 2002 of tree succession to open up the <i>Carex acutiformis</i> areas in the belief that this would help the <i>Carex</i> growth and promote a damper regime. However, none have been seen here since this was done and the <i>Carex</i> is now being invaded by Blackberry bushes suggesting the site has become drier rather than wetter, with the greater exposure to the sun. There are fewer buttercups in flower annually on the site, one of the few flower species which <i>C. octomaculatum</i> has been recorded as visiting.	

ENDNOTES

ⁱ An explanation of these criteria is included at Annex 3 of [UK Biodiversity Action Plan; Report on the Species and Habitat Review](#). BRIG (ed. Ant Maddock) 2007. This review was organised in two stages. Stage 1 looked at the scientific evidence for selecting the UK List of Priority Species and Habitats while stage 2 considered the conservation action needed for these species and habitats and provided signposts to the means of implementing action.

ⁱⁱ The information on evidence and the species distribution is as presented on the UK BAP website. Users can download a spreadsheet of the [Stage 1 species evidence](#) from the home page of the UK BAP website.

ⁱⁱⁱ Actions were assigned to each and every priority species by expert groups convened at Stage 2 of the Review process. These were subsequently categorised into “signpost categories”. This information is as shown on the UK BAP website See the link for [categorisation \(signposting\) of UK priority species](#).

^{iv} This information has been derived from Stage 1 of the priority species review, and is presented in the “marine”, “terrestrial invertebrates” and “other terrestrial species” sheets within the spreadsheet of the [Stage 1 species evidence](#). The information presented here varies according to the taxonomic group. Please note that some of these data have been written for other Expert Group members and may not be of great value to a wider audience.

^v Information on conservation designations has been extracted from JNCC’s collation of information on [species designations](#). The designations shown in version 2 of these pages are as at December 2010.

^{vi} As part of the 2008 UK BAP reporting round lead partners of national plans were asked to answer a number of specific questions. The data will be analysed and used for the UK and country level reports. All of the responses provided through BARS as part of the 2008 reporting exercise are available to [download](#). Note that in the December 2010 version of these pages (version 2) includes corrections to previously truncated text fields.